WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

PRESSING CALLS FOR MANY MORE MINISTERS.—(Concluded.)

And what has been the result of all these pressing and pathetic applications for missionaries? Let the Secretary of the A. H. M. Society answer:—

"We have been compelled, in numerous instances, to turn away from the cry of the needy, BECAUSE WE HAD NO ONE TO GO FOR US. *There was no hesitation felt as to the practicability of obtaining the means* to sustain the enterprise; and the field was white already to the harvest; but there was NO LABOURER to enter in and gather it. IT IS ON THIS ACCOUNT, PRINCIPALLY, *that this Society fails to effect all that it desires to accomplish for the destitute in the United States.*"

Again.—"We cannot make ministers. We can make tracts, and can multiply bibles, to the extent of the means that the public may entrust to our disposal. But the Lord of Hosts, by his Spirit, and he only, can make Christians and Christian Ministers. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest."

We are officially informed that the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. Society, "would not shrink from the responsibility of *supplying, immediately,* ONE THOUSAND MINISTERS, of suitable qualifications, could they only be obtained."

Rev. Dr. Miller, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, observes—"*If we had one thousand able and faithful men* added at once to our present number of ministers, they might all be usefully employed."

In connexion with these facts, we must not overlook the *increasing population* of our country. This adds, upon an average, about *one thousand souls daily* to the number of its inhabitants; sufficient to constitute an additional congregation, and to require the services of an additional minister; or three hundred and sixty-five ministers a year.

We must also bear in mind, that between one and two hundred vacancies in our churches are annually made, by the death of ministers, and by their removal in other ways; on an average not less than one hundred and fifty. To meet the demand arising from these two causes, five hundred and fifteen ministers will be needed annually.

This estimate makes no provision for the churches now vacant; nor for the urgent calls that are now made from our destitute population. And, what are our present prospects of meeting these demands?

From all the theological seminaries, and public theological schools in our land, there have not been brought forward, the past year, more than between two and three hundred ministers. What an alarming deficiency! How fast that *proportion* of our inhabitants must be *increasing*, that are and must be *without the preaching of the gospel?*—What, at this rate, will ever be done to meet the necessities of our own country? And what can be done for *three fourths* of the human race, who have never yet heard of a Saviour! Who that has a particle of christian feeling can look at this subject without the deepest anxiety—without trembling under the weight of that *dread responsibility*, that now rests upon the ministers and churches of our land!

And now, Christian Brethren, we ask you to decide the question, whether the Directors of the Western Education Society have *done right*, in receiving the young men whom they have engaged to assist in obtaining a thorough education for the ministry. To you they are responsible for the course they have taken; for the cause they have espoused, is *yours* as much as *theirs;* as it is the cause of Christ, of famishing millions in our country, and of a sinking world.

The facts are these. At the last quarterly meetings, the Directors received fifty-three beneficiaries; twenty-eight transferred from the American Education Society, and twenty-five by recommendation from examining committees, as new beneficiaries.—They have now under their patronage, FIFTY-FIVE young men, whose quarterly appropriations, according to the Society's rules, will amount to about $900. Many more will doubtless apply for aid, at future meetings of the Board. Shall they be received or rejected? Shall the Directors say to young men of promise, "*We cannot assist you;*" and send them back to their secular employments; or constrain them to enter the ministry with an incompetent education? They cannot, and *dare not*, take this course, in view of the situation of our country and of the world. Do you say it is their duty to receive such young men? *Are you willing, then, to aid* in providing for their support? Will every one who thus decides, contribute according to his means for this object? How else can he expect that the object will be accomplished?

The *immediate necessities* of this Society are *urgent*. MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS *must be appropriated by the Directors at their next quarterly meeting*, about the middle of March; and the *treasury is at present almost empty*. Shall the Directors *apply again* to the Parent Society for funds?

That Society now owe about $6000, which they have borrowed to meet the calls of beneficiaries; *more than twelve hundred dollars of which have been paid to beneficiaries of this Society.* SHALL WE ASK THEM TO BORROW FOR OUR NEXT APPROPRIATION? Shall we, brethren, think to go on at this rate? Shall a Society which extends over thirty counties, embracing the middle and western parts of New York, depend *chiefly* on the liberality of Christians in the eastern states, to educate their pious young men for the ministry? The answer must be given by each individual, in determining what he will do to carry forward this object. To the minister who reads this communication; to the agents of this Society; and to all who would be the patrons of a pious and educated ministry, we now present this object; trusting that you will decide upon your duty in this case, in view of all its momentous consequences, and as you will judge to have been the wisest course, when receiving the retributions of eternity.

In behalf of the Directors,
JAMES EELLS, Cor. Sec. W. E. S.
Westmoreland, Feb. 21, 1829.

N. B.—Reader—Will you cause the facts herein stated to be communicated in some public religious meeting?

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
QUARTERLY REGISTER & JOURNAL,
AND ALSO FOR THE
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

I. THE QUARTERLY REGISTER AND JOURNAL.—This work will contain original discussions of important subjects, relating to the interests of the church and especially, to those that more immediately concern the christian ministry. It will include, also, an extensive department for STATISTICS—*religious, literary, benevolent* and *miscellaneous*. The January number will contain an annual and statistical view of ministers, churches, and members of the various religious denominations in the United States, and, occasionally, summary views of religious denominations in other parts of the world The April number will exhibit a similar view of colleges and professional schools, especially of theological seminaries in the United States; and, so far as circumstances permit, of academies and common schools. The July number will contain statistics of benevolence—embracing a view of benevolent operations in America and in other portions of the world. The statistics for the October number will be of a miscellaneous character. A quarterly list of ordinations and installations of ministers, of all denominations, in the United States; and, also, of the deaths of ministers, and of students in theology, will be found in each number. Under the head of intelligence, will be given every thing of interest, relating to the operations of the American Education Society, and of similar Institutions.

Writers of the first eminence, and holding important public stations, may be expected to furnish occasional communications on subjects embraced in the first department.

Each number will contain from 48 to 64 pages—making a yearly volume of from 200 to 250 pages. The first volume includes the back numbers of the Quarterly Journal, together with the numbers of the Register and Journal for January and April, 1829. The 2d volume will commence with the number for July next.

This work is published for *subscribers*, at *one dollar in advance*. A neglect to remit the money, *postage paid*, for the succeeding volume, will be considered as indicating a wish to discontinue the subscription.

As the collection and arrangement of so large an amount of *statistical* information is necessarily expensive, the above terms are the lowest which will consist with the success of the work.

Any agent who will forward five dollars, *postage paid*, shall receive *six copies* of the work; and in a fair proportion for any larger sum. Stated Clerks, Registers, and Secretaries of Ecclesiastical or Clerical Associations, of the different religious denominations, and Agents of the Western Education Society, are authorised and respectfully requested to act as *agents* for the work.

A few sets can be supplied of the first six numbers of the Quarterly Journal, which, with numbers of the Register and Journal for January and April, 1829, will constitute the 1st volume. Price $1, as above—postage paid.

II. THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL.—This will be conducted upon the plan originally proposed; will contain 16 pages, collected from the Quarterly Register and Journal, and will exhibit, fully, the operations of the American Education Society, of its branches, and of similar Societies; together with the quarterly list of donations, &c. It will be furnished *gratuitous* to donors, and to female associations for observing the monthly concert, in the same manner as heretofore, and for *fifty cents* a year, to such as are disposed to subscribe for the work.

ADDRESS,

To Christians in general, and to Pious Females in particular, designed to enforce the Saviour's direction—"Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest."

The friends of Christ are earnestly requested to observe the concert of prayer recently instituted, on the Tuesday afternoon or evening succeeding the first Monday in each month. This concert was begun by the young men under the patronage of the American Education Society, and is now observed in all the colleges and seminaries where they are pursuing their studies. Four leading topics of prayer are to be kept in view. The *first* has reference to the young men themselves; that they may be eminently devoted and holy men, furnished with all the gifts and graces that may prepare them for distinguished usefulness. The *second* respects the Education Society; that all its concerns may be directed in wisdom, and that success may be given to all its operations. The *third* respects those who are destitute of the gospel; that they may be speedily supplied with faithful Pastors and Missionaries. The *fourth* relates to *revivals of religion*, particularly in academies and colleges; that young men may be converted and prepared for the ministry, of suitable qualifications, and in adequate numbers, to answer the necessities of the church and of the world.

While we earnestly request, that Christians of every name would observe this monthly concert; that heads of families, on this consecrated evening, would particularly dwell on this subject, while engaged in their family devotions; we would especially apply to *Christian Females*, to associate in circles for this particular object, and to co-operate by their charities in promoting this cause. Many such associations have been recently formed in New-England, in connection with the American Education Society; and about thirty have been established in this section of country. Cannot this number be greatly increased? May not one, at least, and in many places more, be formed within the limits of each congregation? Can an object be presented, that is more worthy of the united prayers and charities of benevolent females throughout the country, or which urges a stronger claim to their immediate attention?

To the *Sister in Christ, who is glancing over this address*, we would earnestly present the inquiry—Will you not endeavour to form such an association in the place where you live? Might not six, eight, ten, or more, be engaged to unite in this object; two or three perhaps in each of the several neighbourhoods; enough to claim the Saviour's promise? Can you do any service of greater importance to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom? However small the number around you, that are disposed to unite in this object, you will enjoy the satisfaction of co-operating with millions in promoting the work of salvation; and you will share in the rewards, as well as the services, of those who have laboured in turning many to righteousness. In behalf of the Directors,

JAMES EELLS, Cor. Sec. W. E. S.

A FEMALE ASSOCIATION.

The general plan, on which Female Associations for observing the Monthly Concert are formed, is, that they observe this season of prayer, and endeavour to raise $5, or more, annually, for the Education Society; and that they receive the Quarterly Journal and other communications that may be occasionally sent them for gratuitous circulation. But in case the number in any place should be so small, and their circumstances such, that an attempt to raise this sum would operate as an objection against their associating for this object, they will be received as auxiliary, by observing the concert, and contributing annually for the benefit of the Society, any sum that may suit their convenience. And where individuals are so situated, that they cannot, consistently, meet with their sisters for this purpose, they may unite in the concert, by making this subject a part of their closet devotions.

In every Association, it is important that some individual be designated as the organ of communication with the Education Society; who will take an interest in promoting the object of the Association; and that the Secretary of the Western Education Society be notified to whom and to what post-office communications should be sent.

Donations in cash or articles may be sent to James S. Seymour, Treasurer, *Auburn*, James Eells, Cor. Secretary, *Westmoreland*, or to either of the following agents, viz:—

Dea. Abijah Thomas, *Utica*.
Dea. William Gile, *Oxford*.
Dea. Hezekiah Barnes, *Salina*.
Orin Stone, Esq. *Watertown*.
John C. Smith, Esq. *Potsdam*.
Daniel L. Bishop, Esq. *Ithaca*.
Mr. Peter Halsey, *Bath*.
Hon. Samuel S. Haight, *Angelica*.

For the Western Recorder.

"CAN A PREACHER BE TOO ELOQUENT?"

You are aware, Mr. Editor, that this inquiry has often been instituted. The following anecdote of a living clergyman may perhaps throw some light upon the subject.

A friend of mine once spent a Sabbath at ——, where there was no special attention to religion. The pastor was esteemed a great preacher. His subject led him to the contemplation of heaven and of hell. While dwelling upon the former, he spoke of the fields of living green—of perpetual light and joy and gladness: He spoke of the golden harps of the winged cherubim—of the thunderings of the choral throng—of the sweet symphonies of voices blest. His description was vivid and impassioned. The hearers were all attention and animation. All seemed ready, at least in imagination, to accompany him in the midst of their earthliness and impurity of heart and life, to the very regions of paradise. Suddenly the scene changed. A solemn pause ensued, to prepare the mind for the deep-toned wailings of the "*unblest*." "Ah, could any one of the celestials dare the dread enterprise;" "could he lay aside his robes of white, his shining garments, his harp of heaven-taught minstrelsy—descend thro' fields of chaos, amid the blackness of darkness, and scour the scorching plains of that vast prison of the universe;—such a one would be prepared to tell us something of the heart-rending horrors, the terrific wailings, the dread coruscations, the ever-living tortures of the second death." Again every countenance reflected back the animation of the speaker; and though far from being celestial in their character or circumstances, all seemed as if ready in their own persons to "*dare* the dread enterprise." One of them (a man of no religion) afterwards told my friend that he actually felt at the time a disposition to undertake the expedition with all its hazard!

Well, said I to my friend, how were *you* pleased with the sermon? His answer convinced me that he had been quite overwhelmed. Yet I could not but remark, that, though a pious man, he had been chiefly wrought upon by a sort of stage effect. The *poetry*, the *music*, the glowing *scenery* of heaven, and in contrast with these, the dark and gloomy *drapery*, the dread *sublimity* of hell, had overpowered him. The whole had been a *grand display*, a sort of *religious drama*, to which even the most profligate might have listened with eager attention.

Now, Mr. Editor, was this orator too eloquent in his powers of description? Or did he not please his hearers, chiefly, by keeping out of view, on the one hand, the *awful holiness* of heaven, and on the other, the loathsome impurity, the guilt, the remorse of hell—the gnawings of the worm that never dies? And above all, did he not fail in making an application of his subject to the conscience of his hearers, lest he should be in danger of driving them to a returnless distance from the gospel? C. D.

REMARKS.—The proper answer to these inquiries is found in one of the facts above stated. Surely, if the orator had not employed very *partial* and *select* features in his description of hell, an impenitent sinner would not have felt a desire to go there. The case is a perfectly clear one. The orator addressed himself too exclusively to the imagination of his hearers. There is certainly very little propriety in leading the imagination captive, before a lodgement for the truth has been secured in the conscience. This must first be done, by the simple though powerful exhibition of facts and arguments. Afterwards an impassioned appeal may tend to deeper conviction. Yet, even here, the speaker needs to feel something more than the feigned emotions of an orator. He must feel the burthen of souls resting upon him, and under the influence of the Spirit, be determined to keep his garments unstained by their blood. Yet a dull, dead monotony of manner cannot be too strongly deprecated. The preacher must be really awake and in earnest, if he would win souls to Christ.—*Ed.*

For the Western Recorder.

A HAPPY CHANGE SUPPOSED.

A writer in the Albany Christian Register, imagines the following happy change as taking place in that city, in regard to the outward observance of the Sabbath:—

"Suppose that in this city, the face of things should be changed; that our post-office should be entirely closed on the Sabbath; our printing-presses should be stopped; our stage-offices, and the groceries under them, should be closed; steam-boats should neither leave nor arrive at our wharves; professors of religion should leave their letters and newspapers in the post-office till Monday; our taverns refuse admittance to city customers, and cigar smokers and loungers; our streets be crowded with no other persons than those who are silently walking to church; and no rattling of stages of those men "who believe a due observance of the Sabbath essential to the best interests of society;" no profaneness heard from the lips of those who are employed by men who believe "that in no ordinance is the wisdom of Omniscience more apparent, than in the institution of the holy Sabbath;" that those who are "afraid to go before public opinion," in this particular, should refuse to hire their horses and carriages to our young candidates for the state-prison, even if it should appear to be coercion; that "those who rejoice at every evidence of increasing morality and religion," should not realise more, from the use of their beasts, on the Sabbath than on other days; in short, that the Sabbath should be sanctified according to the commandment; what would, what must be the consequence? It must be evident to every reflecting mind, that soon, very soon, the moral character of our city would assume a new and interesting appearance."

Now, quære, Mr. Editor—What influence would it have in the village of Utica, or any other village, should something of the same kind take place, amid its busy, thriving population? Would it mar the liberties of the people? Would it inflict great "pains or penalties" upon them? Would it interfere with any of their "regular business transactions," or be setting a precedent which would endanger the dearest interests of the commonwealth? Would it be "binding the consciences of men," who feel in duty bound to be immoral? Let common sense and common honesty answer No. INQUIRER.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Please insert the following in your valuable paper. Should you, while it is in type, issue a few hundred extra copies, in the handbill form, for general use, you would doubtless confer a favour upon the public. A FRIEND IN OHIO.

I am acquainted with a venerable divine, whose usefulness has surpassed that of many of his contemporaries in the gospel vineyard. His church, devoted to pious enterprise, is uniformly in the sensible enjoyment of God. As I have gazed on the crowds flocking to his church, I have been forcibly reminded of the beautiful imagery of the prophet, "Who are these that fly as a cloud and as doves to their windows?"

In the deportment of this man of God, I have seen the happiest correspondencies with the character of his holy calling. Every thing was indicative of what I believe to be true; that his closet was to him as Carmel to Elijah; the Lord was there. I shall never forget, as I one day adverted to the invariable prospects of his church, with what a soul subduing pathos he exclaimed—"The Lord reigneth! I have lived long enough to know that without him I can do nothing; but I have seen enough to convince me, that with him I can do all things. Blessed, blessed be his name; in his confidence he has kept my fold, and they continue a flourishing and happy people."

My principal design in introducing this character, is to relate a circumstance which will afford a practical illustration of a daily walk with God.

This good man, besides his general rules for church government, had drawn up a few articles, defining particularly, and at the same time enforcing christian duties. They were chiefly designed for the regulation of domestic conduct. Indeed, the adoption of these rules by every member of his church, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of their houses, was an article in the condition of his settlement among them. The rules were not only adopted; but adhered to—a circumstance which he often mentions as one great cause of the prosperity of his church. They are as follows:—

"THESE ARE THE RULES OF THIS FAMILY.

I.

"We have no time given us to throw away, but to improve for eternity. Therefore we would join in no conversation that is unprofitable; but in that only which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers.

II.

"We are not anxious to gossip on the *news* of the town, or to be informed of the business of others; but as it might lead to exercise the various duties which we owe to God and our neighbour, described in the tenth chapter of Luke.

III.

"We have nothing to say of the misconduct of others. Therefore, let not the fault of any absent person be mentioned, unless absolute necessity requires it. May God preserve us from a censorious, criticising spirit, so contrary to that of Christ.

IV.

"We offer the right hand of fellowship to every one that cometh in the name of the Lord; yet we receive none in doubtful disputation. But whoever loveth the Lord Jesus in sincerity, the same is our brother, our sister, and mother; "for God is love."

V.

"We neither receive nor pay visits on the Lord's day. For we and our house desire particularly on that day to serve the Lord.

VI.

"We do earnestly wish every one to reprove us faithfully, when we deviate from any of these rules. So shall we be as guardian angels to each other, and as a holy mingled flame ascending up before God. And as many as walk according to these rules, "Peace be unto them."

The above extract had been issued, it seems, in Painesville, Ohio, in the form of a handbill tract, with the addition of the following sentences:—

Were these rules adopted by our professing Christians with sincere motives, we should in all probability soon see a greater consistency in their moral conduct.

TAKE NOTICE.

☞ "To do good, and to communicate, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

☞ "To them who by patient continuing in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life."

Our correspondent adds, that "the above rules ought to be adopted by every family." What if our readers should take them into consideration?

From the American Tract Magazine.

THOSE DESTITUTE OF OTHER MEANS OF GRACE MUST BE SUPPLIED WITH TRACTS.

One of the most striking characteristics of this age of the church is, that Christians are beginning to *feel their obligation to do all they can to advance the cause of Christ.* And while they are inquiring what the Lord would have them do, he is continually showing them new fields of usefulness.

A few years ago, for example, Christians saw the ravages of *intemperance;* but they still continued to fall in with the customs around them. Now God has made them feel their duty to separate themselves wholly from this iniquity, and set the example of total abstinence. So extensive has this feeling become, that the writer of these lines does not know that a single individual in all the circle of his intimate friends and acquaintance uses any ardent spirits.

Many Christians, a few years ago, suffered themselves to intrude upon the sacredness of the *Sabbath* by journeying; but God has now opened their eyes to the duty of keeping the day holy to himself. A large portion of the christian community no longer suffer themselves to depart or arrive, in stages or steam-boats, on the day of God.

The same may be said of the new interest awakened for *children*, whose parents, thro' ignorance, or poverty, or crime, abandon them to the paths of the destroyer. This interest has exhibited itself in Common, Sabbath, and Infant Schools. Christians now *see*, that to let these young immortals alone till the community is annoyed by their squalid poverty and infamous vices, and the alms-houses and penitentiaries, courts and prisons are filled with them, is a gross neglect of duty.

So also God has now awakened in the hearts of his children a deep sense of their obligation to convey a *knowledge of the gospel to all who are ignorant of it.* For this single object, the whole phalanx of our evangelical benevolent institutions is engaged.

And now God is showing his children, that there is a large portion of the community who are *reached by no other means of grace, and who can be reached by tracts*—multitudes, who never enter the sanctuary, are visited by no preacher of the gospel, have not the bible, and come under the influence of no school, of any sort whatever. The whole population over the age of 15 or 16 years, however destitute they may be of other means of instruction, are according to the present order of things, excluded from the benefits of schools.

By tracts, all the destitute portions of our population, who can read, and who do not reject every thing pertaining to the gospel of Christ, *can be reached, and that without delay!* Years must roll by, before the country can be supplied with the preaching of the gospel, or with the bible; but no such delay is necessary in the printing and circulation of *tracts*.

We appeal to this christian community, and ask whether God has not most clearly devolved on us the duty of immediately supplying our destitute population with this means of grace? We challenge all denial of this duty. The responsibility rests on us. We cannot throw it off; we must rise and meet it. There is no obstacle to encounter but the native selfishness and indolence of our hearts; and if we indulge ourselves and say, "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep," let us beware of the impending "destruction" that will fall upon our fellow-men, and the frown of heaven that will come down upon ourselves.

The Committee of the American Tract Society feel, that *no effort must be spared, thus to supply the destitute throughout all our boundaries;* in every one of our large cities; in every principal town and village; in every neighbourhood, and county, and state, and territory. They do not wish to exclude the whole valley of the Mississippi, from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains; in which *eight states*, containing, according to the census of 1790, no free white population, now embrace upwards of 2,000,000 of souls.

In that valley, the Committee of the American Society are now sustaining *six agents*, including two labouring in New-Orleans and adjacent parts. They have every encouragement; and wonder that the christian community could have neglected that portion of the country so long. They tell us, that in the single state of Ohio are 70 counties; which, allowing an agent to labour but two weeks in each county, would occupy him nearly three years. They tell us, there is a willingness in the people to receive the gospel; to contribute according to their ability; to engage in personal efforts; and to help forward the work of carrying tracts to the whole population. We trust this great work will be carried on, and nothing be ever suffered to intercept its progress.

But while we aid in this work at the west, shall we *neglect those equally destitute of the privileges of the gospel in these older states?* The work of reaching the whole population by tracts is begun, not only west of the Alleghany, but east of the Alleghany. The Pennsylvania Branch Tract Society is actively engaged in the work of forming Tract Societies, "in every town, and in every congregation that will grant permission." We think we see indications in some other portions of the Atlantic states, that something more effectual shall be done.

We ask, why shall not all the population of New-York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Charleston, and even New-Orleans, be reached statedly by these means of grace?

Why will not New-England supply her own population; and the state of New-York hers; and New-Jersey hers; and every other Atlantic state her own?

Why shall not every Christian feel, that the obligation to supply those around him, who are destitute of other means, with this means of grace, rests on him as sacredly as the obligation to visit his closet, or to perform any other religious duty?

This work is *arduous;* for there are far more who are destitute of other means, to be supplied with tracts, than is generally supposed.

The work is *difficult;* for multitudes are so far from all tenderness or interest on the subject of religion, that they will not thank us for tracts or any other means of grace. But, far from God as they may be, can we account for it at the day of judgment, if we give them not so much as the warning of a tract?

The work is *difficult;* for it will require much personal, persevering effort. It will require all the co-operation of all the friends of tracts, both male and female; and will require much christian grace and faith in exercise. When the heart grows cold, we cease such labours, just as we cease praying or faithful personal conversation.

The work is *difficult;* for it will require extensive pecuniary means. But how can funds be more economically expended?—Look at the record of the divine blessing on tracts, wherever they have been faithfully distributed. Let the work be once faithfully engaged in, and pursued with prayer, and every individual who enlists in it, may expect to have cause to thank God for directing him to so important and successful a means of blessing his fellow-men.

Followers of Christ, we spread this duty before you. Look it in the face, may we not say? and either find a reason for neglecting it, that will satisfy conscience in the sight of God, or else enter upon it immediately.

Do any ask—How shall we commence our efforts? We answer, Call together the officers and members of Tract Societies, where such societies exist, and other friends of the cause. Tell them, here is a duty, that God has pointed out clearly before them, and that it must not be neglected. Let active individuals be designated for each neighbourhood; let every family be visited in a discreet and proper manner, and none be unsupplied, who do not decline receiving these publications; and let these visits be repeated weekly or monthly. If no Tract Society exists in the field to be occupied, let one be formed; or if this cannot be done, let individuals engage in the work. And if the place is too destitute to supply its own wants, let application be made to the American Tract Society, or to some flourishing branch or auxiliary in the neighbourhood, for aid, by a grant of tracts.

The immediate impression created by the tracts, will not be the only effect produced. Their distribution will prepare the way for personal conversation—for leading those who neglect public worship to the house of God, and for directing men to the bible. It will waken the attention to the religious movements of the age, and prepare the way for every other means of spiritual good to be introduced and enjoyed.

INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGION ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

The following extract of a letter from an American gentleman now residing in Berlin, Prussia, addressed to his friend in New-York—see last Observer—contains several interesting particulars relative to the increase of evangelical religion on the continent:—

The number of churches in Berlin is about thirty. They are for the most part of a large size, capable of holding 1,000, 1,500, or more persons. Those which I have visited on Sunday, have always been well attended, and generally crowded both morning and afternoon. Twice the crowd has been so great that I have been unable to get admission. A number of the preachers are rationalists; but on the other hand there are, perhaps, a dozen or more evangelical ministers, whose labours have been attended with the divine blessing, so that the amount of piety in Berlin is very considerable.

At the beginning of the last century, I believe that this city was considered one of the strongest holds of infidelity, and now it has probably a far greater amount of piety than any other place on the continent of Europe. Twenty years ago, there were but three evangelical preachers, and religion was at a very low ebb; and the change which has since taken place must be regarded as one of the wonderful works of God, and as one of the signs which he is giving to his church, to animate their faith in his promises, and to incite them to renewed efforts in his service. There is a religious paper published semi-weekly at Berlin, intitled *Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung*, or Evangelical Church Journal. It is edited by Professor Hengstenberg, and has a very extended circulation. I have understood that it is productive of much good to the cause of religion. There are at Berlin, active Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies, &c. &c. Sunday Schools for religious instruction, and Bible Classes are unknown. The part of Germany and of the continent of Europe where religion most prevails, is probably the region about Elberfeld, in the Prussian possessions, on the Rhine. The missionary spirit seems to be active there, and a Missionary Journal is given out semi-monthly, for the benefit of the common people, and is sold at the astonishing cheap price of 25 cents, American money, a year. A great change has taken place in Germany since the commencement of the present century; as an instance of which, I am acquainted with a young minister who studied at Halle, not more than five or six years ago, and who, for some time after his conversion, was the only pious student out of 800 or 900 theological students; the number of evangelical and pious theological students at Halle, is now stated to be somewhere about fifty. Tholuck's labours there, have, I believe, been attended with a great blessing. The number of pious students at the university of Berlin, seems to be very considerable. In almost every part of Germany, with the exception of Austria, there seems to be a new impulse given to the cause of evangelical religion; and what is very important, this impulse seems to be specially felt in the Universities; into a considerable number of which God has introduced one or more pious professors, and in which he is training up a number of pious students, some of whom are destined to be burning and shining lights in the world.

The King of Prussia is decidedly in favour of evangelical religion. I do not mean that he submits his own heart to its influence, although I have been informed that several of the royal family are apparently true Christians. The King of Bavaria, although he is a Catholic, has not only expressed himself decidedly opposed to the species of infidelity which is here called *indifferentismus*, but has bestowed unequivocal marks of approbation on pious men, both of the Catholic and Protestant sects, and has elevated them to stations where they have an extended field of usefulness. On the whole, the state of religion on the continent of Europe, although very far behind what it is in England, and our own still more highly favoured country, is much better than what it was a few years ago, and appears to be constantly improving.

But notwithstanding the advancement of the kingdom of Christ in Europe and America, in Asia and Africa, in Australasia and the islands of the sea, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, how far, how very far, does the world appear from its state, when righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, shall be universally diffused. And when, after a struggle of 1800 years, we see the great predominance of heathenism in the world, the predominance of popery in Christendom, of infidelity and rationalism in the protestant part of Christendom, and of impenitence and carelessness in the orthodox part of the Christian church, what less than an implicit confidence in the truth of God's word can give us any hope of the salvation of the world? Without such confidence we might indeed hang our harps on the willows, and despair of final success. But relying on him whose "promises in Jesus Christ are yea, and in him amen," let us diligently in the morning sow our seed, and in the evening withhold not our hand, cheered and supported by the promise that "in due time we shall reap if we faint not."

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MADAGASCAR.

From the London Missionary Chronicle it appears, that the death of King Radama is not likely to be attended with any disastrous consequences to the mission; the Queen, who succeeds in the government, having determined to continue the former policy. One of the missionaries thus notices the death of the King:—

How singular is the coincidence of circumstances! The very morning we were conveying the ashes of the departed [Tyerman] to their long and silent home, we received a communication from the government, that we were to assemble, immediately after the interment, to receive an important message. What its purport might be we knew not. No official information had yet been given as to the decease of the king, although from several circumstances, we had reason to conclude that that event had taken place. We returned from the grave; the officers came and announced their message in the name of Ranaavaloua, the Queen, successor to Radama; and its purport was to exhort us to cherish confidence; to entertain no fears; and that whatever Radama had done, as regards the mission, she would do; and would rather augment than diminish it. In two or three hours afterwards, we received another communication, to the same purport as the former; but now it was written, the first was only verbal; the first was sent officially, but the latter, if possible, more so; the principal civil authorities of the town, in company with those who came in the first instance, being deputed to bring the letter, and take back our reply; in which we thanked the Queen and the government for the message; expressed our confidence in their protection; and stated our disposition to do all we could to promote the good of the kingdom for Ranavaloua, as we had done for Radama, and that we would rather augment than diminish our efforts. And while we conveyed our thanks to her majesty, we sincerely offered them to a higher throne, and devoutly acknowledged the merciful and superintending care of Him who ruleth over all the dominions of men, and turneth the hearts of kings to accomplish his good pleasure.

* * *

GREECE.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Jonas King, to a young lady of Charleston, S. C. dated *Egina, 29th August*, 1828:—

You will probably recollect the conversation which passed between us last winter, with regard to the establishment of a school for females, in case I should ever go to Greece. I am now in that country about which we conversed, and the way is opened for the establishment of as many schools as I please, both for males and females. There is an almost universal desire for schools, for instruction, for books. I have no doubt but that I might in one month, if I had the means, establish a hundred schools. But the means are wanting. The people are poor and distressed beyond measure. Thousands are living in the dens and caves of the earth. Multitudes have scarcely any thing to cover them, but one poor tattered garment. Multitudes of widows, whose husbands have been slain in battle by the Turks, are left with their fatherless children in this situation, with scarcely a bit of bread to put in their mouths. Their cities and villages are destroyed, and the inhabitants have fled before the Turks and live huddled together like herds of cattle; but in the midst of all this desolation and misery, there is a general cry for books, for schools. Shall not this cry be heard; and will not the females of America furnish the means necessary for the establishment, say of forty or fifty schools? Five years hence, they will probably need no assistance. By establishing schools extensively in Greece, you might be the means of raising the whole female population from the degradation in which four hundred years of tyranny has placed them, and of rescuing tens of thousands of your sex from that ruin which is certain, if left to wander about without a home, and to grow up in ignorance without a father or a brother to protect them. It appears to me, there never was a wider field opened for christian and benevolent exertion than the one before me, and *now* is the time, if ever, to do something for Greece. Your sincere friend,

JONAS KING.

P. S.—I am overwhelmed with business—hundreds of poor are constantly calling, fearing lest they should be overlooked in the distribution of food and clothing sent from America.

* * *

NEW-ZEALAND.

The two islands which bear this name, are situated in the South Pacific ocean, east of New South Wales, (west longitude 181° to 194°; south latitude 34° to 48°; length 600 miles; mean breadth about 150 each), are supposed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. These, as we have often mentioned, are cannibals; and the English Church missionary station located there has suffered many trials, dangers and interruptions. Yet, though the mission has been of thirteen years standing, "no man, woman, or child, who were sent out to the work, has died, or had a bone broken."

The following facts—see New-York Observer—may suffice to show what has been the character of this people:—

Shunghee, a very distinguished chief, who was always friendly to the missionaries, had taken a fortified place and ordered a general massacre. While our boys were there, says a missionary, whom we had sent over to inquire into the particulars of Shunghee's wound, several of the Whangarooa natives were dragged from their hiding places and killed; and they had the appalling scene, of seeing the bodies of the slain pulled to pieces and eaten by their countrymen, as dogs would a carcase; and young children, whose heads had been dashed to pieces before their parents' eyes, they saw these poor miserable cannibals preparing to devour.

A fighting party went from the immediate neighbourhood of the mission, and captured several slaves. As soon as they returned, the first news was, that they immediately killed a female slave in the most brutal manner that could be imagined. They chopped off her legs and arms, without first putting an end to her life; and then feasted themselves upon her body. She was an innocent woman; and was butchered, the missionaries were told, as a satisfaction for an adulterous connexion of her master.

Nevertheless, it appears by extracts from the London Chronicle, that missionary efforts, even among this people, have not been without their influence; and that it is not too much to hope that these islanders may eventually, and at no distant period, follow the examples of the Society and Friendly Islands in embracing the gospel.

As we have again arrived to another period of our journey through life, (New-Year's day, 1828), I can scarcely proceed, without stopping a moment to take a view of the past. The last year commenced in trouble—in the overthrow of the mission at Whangarooa; and we ourselves were in considerable anxiety: But through all, the Lord has brought us: Not a hair of our heads hath yet been suffered to fall. Our influence with the natives has advanced, as we have increased our acquaintance. The schools have augmented and improved greatly; and we ourselves have made considerable progress in the language.

There is something remarkably interesting in the manners and appearance of the New-Zealanders, and I am convinced that a mighty work will soon be wrought by the power of God upon their hearts. They are universally kind to the missionaries; and well know the difference between us and those wretched beings, who are living as they list in the midst of them.

The New-Zealand mission was never in the state before, in which it is now. It is evident that a spirit of grace and unity and love has been poured out on its missionaries. They are now going forth preaching the gospel; and, with their present acquirements, are enabled to proclaim fluently, in the native language, the unsearchable riches of Christ. Although the natives often have quarrels and broils among themselves, yet their general behaviour toward us is much better than it was some time ago.

There is a brighter prospect for peace among the natives than we have ever yet seen. Shunghee and Wareumu were the principal leaders of the armies to the river Thames: But they are now no more; and Rewa, the principal, at present seems inclined to make peace with all parties. Should such a peace be made, a large missionary field will be open at the southward.

* * *

LAST MOMENTS OF MR. TYERMAN.

We have already mentioned the death of Rev Mr Tyerman, at Madagascar. He was associated with Rev Mr Bennet, in visiting the various Wesleyan missionary stations in different parts of the world; an undertaking which was thus far accomplished with much hard labour and self-denial; especially as he had been under the necessity of absenting himself for several years from his own dear family, and from the people of his charge. The London Missionary Chronicle gives some account of his last moments. From his first landing upon the island, it seems, he complained of the unusual effect of the atmosphere; and soon after of great and increasing debility.

Sabbath morning, July 27, he attended public worship, but was too indisposed to take any part in it, and returned home unwell; still complaining only of weakness. On Wednesday, the 30th, he had intended accompanying Mr. Jones to visit some of the schools in the neighbouring village; but not feeling adequate to the effort, he merely took a ride a short distance, in a palanquin, and felt able to converse and ask questions during the exercise, both going and returning. But soon after reaching the house of Mr. Jones, he became so obviously and alarmingly ill, that the missionaries were requested to meet. With yourself, they could entertain but one opinion, viz. that the symptoms were those of apoplexy. One course alone remained to be pursued—to take immediately a quantity of blood from him. This was promptly done, and a blister applied. During the application of the latter, Mr. T. fainted, was gently placed on pillows, and, in a few moments, while we stood with yourself, gazing on him with feelings not to be described, the spirit fled. Without a groan, or sigh, or struggle, life was extinct.

Owing to his debility, he had not been able to converse much with those about him. The last words which could be understood as they escaped his lips, were, "All is right. The covenant—the covenant of grace." We know in whom he had believed, and you are able to bear testimony how he had served the cause of his Redeemer. But in the midst of his labours, he has been summoned to his rest.

* * *

Females in India.—A letter from Calcutta, dated Aug. 15, 1828, published in the Episcopal Watchman, thus remarks:—"Native female education is going on wonderfully well. The central school-house is built, furnished and established; and the excellent Mrs. Wilson has daily 105 to 125 scholars in attendance. She itinerates in the afternoon to four schools, established by her in the neighbourhood, into each of which she has thrown three or four of her former little schools, and in these she collects near 250 girls daily. This is as much as she can do. She gives up two afternoons of each week to attend the Ranee of our munificent patron, Rajah Budinauth Roy, and teaches her English reading. The Ranee already reads and writes her own language, which is no small accomplishment in a Hindoo lady."

Travancore.—Connected with this missionary station, are 26 chapels, 59 schools, 95 school-masters, 1891 children under christian instruction, 34 native teachers, 2850 native christians, about 100 of whom appear to be truly pious characters.

Palamcottah.—In connection with the church mission at this place, are 31 native teachers, who preach the gospel in 106 villages, in which 756 heathen families have embraced christianity, containing 2557 souls, 170 of whom give evidence of piety—18 schools, besides a free school for girls, a seminary for boys, in which they are trained to be readers, and a central school for boys intended to be schoolmasters.

Mr. Wolff landed at Beyroot on the 23d of May, and took up his abode in the house of the British consul. The plague was carrying off the inhabitants, at the rate of eight in a day at Beyroot, 20 at Sidon, 60 at Jaffa, and 30 at Jerusalem. He was making arrangements for removing to Jerusalem; but under date of September 19, he says, no imperial permission could be given until affairs are settled. He lost his infant daughter at Cyprus, on his way from Beyroot to Damietta, the place whence his last letters are dated.

Great-Britain.—The last report of the Wesleyan Missionary Society states, that the number of missionary stations under its care in different parts of the world, is 138; and the number of missionaries employed is 193, exclusive of catechists, &c. The number of members in all the societies at these stations is 34,862; of whom 27,606 are negroes and people of colour in the West-Indian colonies. The returns of the number of children in the mission school is not complete; but the number reported is between 16 and 17,000, showing a great increase during the year.

Missionary to the Mediterranean.—We understand that the Rev. J. Brewer purposes to return to the scene of his missionary labours, as soon as the present commotions in Turkey shall have so much subsided, as to render such a return prudent.—*Boston Rec.*

Church and State.—After giving extracts from the last report on the state of religion within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Berlin (Prussia) *Kirchen Zeitung* says—"We cannot take leave of this interesting document, without calling the particular attention of our readers to the dignity, independence and firmness with which this Synod—supported by no *state* connexions—is able to address the churches under its care, simply because it takes its position on the eternal rock of God's word, and has no other wish or aim in its transactions than to promote the glory and extend the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. A comparison of this with the position taken by most ecclesiastical authorities in our own land, in regard to the great religious movements of the age, furnish rich materials for interesting but melancholy reflection."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Rev. Dr. Rowan, of this city, acknowledges in the London Jewish Expositor for January the receipt of subscriptions and collections in Scotland to the amount of £170 13*s.* 10*d.* ($756), in aid of the funds of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews. Of this sum, the Edinburgh Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews contributed £50, the Glasgow Society £30, the Ladies' Association at Greenock £10. Five churches in Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, contributed £53.—*ib.*

Presbyterian Church of Liberia.—A presbyterian church of four members was organised on board the ship Harriet, just before she sailed for Liberia, and Rev. Joseph Turner, one of the emigrants, and for some years a licentiate preacher under the care of the Presbytery of Hanover, was ordained to the whole work of the ministry.—*ib.*

Sabbath Schools.—A writer in the Christian Mirror has met with an objection to the admission of adult scholars to Sabbath schools, because the teachers feel conscious of their inability to teach them. He turns the objection to good account, by proposing that the scholars be admitted, and that the teachers make extra efforts to qualify themselves, and confer greater benefits on others.

A Sabbath School Union has been formed in Portage county, Ohio, the members of which have resolved, by every practicable means, to bring speedily under instruction every child in Portage county of suitable age. An investigation has shown that there are in the county at least 4000 children between 5 and 15 years of age; and that not more than 600 of them attend Sabbath schools.

The association of ministers of Windsor co. Vt. have just resolved, that they will attempt to organise a County Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to that of the state; and to raise $500 for the establishment of a county depository.

Connecticut S. S. Union.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Connecticut Sunday School Union, ten young gentlemen, principally members of the theological seminary in Yale College, were appointed as Sabbath school missionaries. They will commence their labours about the middle of April, under the direction of a committee of the Board. They will be able, it is hoped, to visit every town and parish in the state, at the time when Sabbath schools are to be organised for the season. We anticipate very important results from this judicious measure.—*Rel. Int.*

Ohio.—Letters from Messrs. Judson & Barber, missionaries in Ohio, afford the most gratifying evidence that their agency in the Sabbath school cause is highly acceptable. They have met with almost unparalleled success in forming Sunday schools and establishing libraries, and a strong attachment to the object and principles of the Sunday School Union is manifested in the whole line of their tour.—*ib.*

Colonising in the West.—A third presbyterian church has been formed in Cincinnati, by a colony from the other churches. One of the editors of the Pandect, who is himself pastor of the first church, remarks that the manner of this undertaking forms a new era in the history of churches there, in which all good men will rejoice. It has been a subject of serious meditation, friendly conference and solemn prayer; and the division, in all its circumstances, has afforded an example of love and devotion rarely witnessed. The new church have invited Rev. J. Gallaher to minister to them in holy things; he has given them a favourable answer, and already commenced his work.

A new Proviso.—In a neighbourhood on the Western Reserve, Ohio, where a hundred and fifty persons might conveniently attend public worship, though not more than six or eight usually do so, the instructor of their school, who is very popular, lately offered to teach a Sabbath school. A part of the people consented, with the somewhat singular proviso, that no books should be used "in the school, which *teach any tenets*—and that no person should *make a prayer* in the school."—*Con. Obs.*

Usefulness of Tracts.—In one of the towns in Wayne county, Ohio, dwelt an aged disciple, with a numerous family at home and around him, not one of whom except his wife had hope toward God. He lived in a waste place, with no preaching except at long intervals. He frequently solicited preaching from Rev. Mr. Barr, 33 miles distant. In March, 1826, he called for that purpose, and was unusually importunate. Mr. B. could not go, but gave him tracts, by the reading of which to his friends an awakening commenced. Mr. B. has since assisted in organising a church, *eleven* members of which were subjects of that awakening. These eleven persons stood connected with the father, as follows: Two sons, five daughters, three sons-in-law, one daughter-in-law. Mr. B. has laboured as a missionary half the time for nine successive years; and he testifies that his labours were never more satisfactory to himself or useful to others, than when he used tracts as his assistants. He believes he has read "Dinah Doudney" nearly a hundred times in public.—*Pandect, (abridged.)*

Tract Cause in Cincinnati.—During Mr. Eastman's visit in that city, $1077 was subscribed to increase their Depository; a Young Men's Tract Society was formed, to promote the circulation of tracts in the city; and five Ladies' Associations were organised, connected with the different religious congregations.—*ib.*

The Reward Tract.—We have a letter before us from a missionary of the Sunday School Union, in which he gives an interesting account of the effects produced in a family by a tract, which one of the children received at the Sunday school, and carried home and read to his parents. The father and mother became hopefully converted, and are now much engaged in efforts to make known the precious Saviour, whom they hope they have found, to their relations, friends and neighbours. Can we need more encouragement?—*Am. S. S. Mag.*

The Magdalen asylum, of Philadelphia, has been in existence 24 years, during which time 300 females have entered, and 142 have been restored, through its agency, to decent pursuits.

The congregation of the second presbyterian church, in Albany, late under the care of Dr. Chester, deceased, have unanimously called the Rev Asa T. Hopkins, as their pastor.

REVIVALS.

A letter has been received in this vicinity from Philadelphia, which mentions an interesting state of things in several of the Sabbath schools of that city. The teachers have had a special season of fasting and prayer. Great solemnity prevails among them and their scholars. Several cases of awakening have occurred, and a number entertain the hope of salvation. Do teachers of Sabbath schools, in general, realise one half the responsibility that rests upon them? If they did, they would labour and pray in earnest for the descent of similar blessings.

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Wales.—From a statement in the London Baptist Magazine, (says the N. Y. Observer), it appears that the additions by baptism to the baptist churches in Wales, during the year 1828, amounted to 1,752, and the clear increase to 1,499. The editor mentions that similar revivals have been enjoyed by churches of other denominations in the principality. The following extract of a letter published in the Evangelical Magazine, shows how much they resemble those in our own country:—

"Mr. Greatbatch, and yourself, and all our friends at Southport, will rejoice to hear of the great revival of religion that hath taken place lately in this neighbourhood. It began in a place called Gwytheren, twelve miles from this town, in a parish containing about five hundred souls. The Sunday schools have been eminently useful in bringing a reformation among them; by the instruction of their teachers, the young people were brought to see the sinfulness of attending wakes, fairs, &c. which have been the ruin of many. The families have been brought to see the duty and privilege of worshipping God in their families; believing that the Lord would pour his wrath upon all households that call not on his name. By degrees, the word preached had a great effect upon the hearers, and the members of the small church of Christ in that neighbourhood began to pray earnestly in private, and in their families, and in their public worship, for an out-pouring of the Spirit; and the Lord answered their prayers. In the beginning of August last, nine persons offered themselves to be admitted members of the church. The deacons and members there could not help weeping for joy, to see what they so earnestly prayed and longed for, coming to pass. From that day to this, every week, several persons have come forward, seeking the way to Zion. From the first week in August to the present time, above eighty persons have joined themselves to the church of Christ at Gwytheren. The work of the Lord is going on wonderfully and delightfully; it is a little heaven below. You can better imagine, than I can describe, the happy scenes—rich and poor, parents and children, young and old, young men and maidens, subscribing with their hands that they shall be the Lord's. What a glorious spring and summer, after a long and dreary winter! Many of our ministers take great pleasure in visiting this delightful spot, and are obliged to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" I have the happiness to inform you, that this heavenly flame has caught two or three of the neighbouring churches and congregations; and we here are waiting for the same visitation. The members of our church, about three hundred, assemble *one night in every week*, at the chapel, to pray for the same outpouring of the Holy Spirit amongst us. I hope I shall have occasion to send you word, before long, that our poor prayers are heard, and that many shall be brought to the glorious liberty of the sons of God. It will give me the greatest pleasure to hear of this great work going forward in Southport, and cold Lancashire; yea, all over the world.

"Your affectionate father, R. W."

* * *

Perry, N. Y.—A revival of religion has been in progress for some time past, in the town of Perry, Genesee co. We know little more about it than that fifty persons have, since the commencement, made a profession of religion, and united with the presbyterian church in that place.—*Rochester Obs.*

Washington, D. C.—The ministry of the word in the fourth presbyterian church, Washington city, is, we learn, accompanied by the Holy Spirit, in the conviction and conversion of many in that section of the city. Among the converts are six or seven Roman Catholics, two of whom are brothers, with their wives. They have abandoned the saints and images and penances of their church, and taken refuge in "the *only* hope of Israel and Saviour thereof." The number of communicants is now between 60 and 70; in November last there were only 32. This church is what is called a *Free church.*—*Philadelphian.*

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Danville, Ky.—We are happy to learn, that during a four days' sacramental meeting in the presbyterian church at Danville, from Friday till Monday the 19th February, nineteen persons were added to the church; and about forty came forward as anxious inquirers.—*W. Lum.*

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Darlington and Marion Districts, S. C.—To the churches in these districts, as we learn from the Charleston Observer, fifty have been added within a few months.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 10, 1829.

The good Cotton Mather, once subject to a constant succession of friendly calls, each of which was found to be a long and serious interruption of his studies, finally posted up over his door, in staring capitals, this laconic direction, "BE SHORT;" after which, every one who found it necessary to break in upon his study hours, did his errand immediately and retired.

This anecdote has been forcibly brought to mind, by the succession of long communications with which the Recorder has latterly been furnished, to the occasional exclusion of other matter which ought not to have been omitted. The shortness of our articles this week, affords us an opportunity for giving this hint, without seeming to be invidious. If communications are numerous, they must be short.

* * *

Home Missions.—The character and interest of the extracts set forth in the communication of the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Education Society, which we finish to-day, has superseded for two weeks the necessity of our usual head of Home Missions. We shall resume it next week. In the mean time let not the Secretary's appeal be lost upon our readers. If among other things, the home mission cause is impeded through want of ministers, it is high time to awake to the subject.

* * *

Lectures.—A general movement seems to be making in favour of raising the intellectual character of young men employed as clerks, or apprentices, in our cities and commercial towns. The extensive establishment of libraries and lyceums, and the giving of lectures on the arts and sciences, are among the measures adopted for this purpose. We have already noticed the examples of New-York, Boston, &c. Many other places are following these examples, and among the rest, Hartford, Conn. where, as we learn, several gentlemen are about commencing courses of lectures before the Mechanic's Society of that city—the introductory lecture to be given by Rev. Mr. Hawes. We rejoice the more at these movements, because the useful employment of the leisure hours of young men will greatly tend to the preservation of their morals.

* * *

Manual Labour and Education.—A writer in the Philadelphian, whose style has formerly been familiar to us, is pressing upon the good people of that vicinity, with energy and success, the claims of that system of education, which is connected with manual labour. He urges in favour of this system, the advantages which arise from the reduction of expense; from the preservation of health, bodily and mental; from the formation of salutary habits; from the probable increase in piety, &c. An institution has at length been founded in that vicinity, and the most ardent wishes are entertained for its success. What if a little more attention in *this* vicinity should now be paid to *Oneida* Academy?

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An unguarded Sentiment.—The last New-York Observer contains the following remarks of a correspondent, upon which it may not be improper to bestow a passing comment:—

"It is the duty of all good citizens to treat the constituted authorities of the country with respect, and to obey the laws. But events seem to be showing us, that human legislation is not the means which God has appointed to be the main instrument of moral improvement. In this country, our rulers *represent* the people. Of course, until the people change, rulers will not change. Great and desirable improvements were not intended to be brought about at so cheap a rate, as by a little voting, and petitioning, and enacting of laws."

Now, though these remarks may be strictly true in the sense the writer intended them, it is yet possible, that in the present state of things they will be liable to misapprehension. Many men who are representatives of the people, if we mistake not, have long been in the habit of adopting a similar style of remark, as an apology for voting in favour of things which they knew to be radically wrong. "The people decided this question," they will say, "by sending us here. What need have we of facts or arguments? We have come here to represent the people, and not to inquire into the wisdom or propriety of their favourite plans. Until the people change their opinions, we cannot change ours. Doubtless these plans will soon be abandoned; but the people must do it by their vote. We are not responsible." Thus it is, that with this single wand of sophistry, any thing which in the phrase of the times happens to be called a party question, either justly or unjustly, is often set aside by many, as a thing about which they must vote by prescription, and not by right. With the real merits of the case, they will have nothing to say or do.

But besides this, we are not quite sure that the writer may not have really underrated the influence of legislation, as a means of moral improvement. There is already quite too much abandonment of the right of suffrage, among the friends of morality and religion. It is as much our duty to *vote* for moral men, at the polls of an election, as it is to strive in our *private* capacity to make men moral. Nor is it by any means necessary that all the people, or even the majority of them, should be first found in favour of any improvement, before it is proposed in our halls of legislation. Let the thing be bro't forward again and again, if it be truly desirable. The very discussion of it may have a salutary influence, if not hasten the ultimate adoption of the measure.

Notice.—The following notice appears in the last "monthly extracts" of the American Bible Society:—

To Auxiliary Societies.—It is very desirable that those Auxiliaries which have not, in course of the year, forwarded their annual report, should, in some way, make known to the Parent Society their present situation and prospects; and also send a list of their *respective officers* before the coming May. It is the wish of the Managers of the National Society to present, in their annual report, as full an account as they can of the Auxiliaries in the different states, especially of those which are vigorous and active, and of those which are in need of assistance. They wish also to correct their table of the officers of Auxiliaries, knowing that it is, in many instances, imperfect. Cases where deaths have occurred, or changes been made among the officers of a Society, should be carefully pointed out; and if any former Auxiliary has become extinct, the fact ought to be made known to the parent institution.

A good Precedent The Maine Christian Mirror mentions, that the Oxford County Conference has passed a resolution in favour of an annual remittance from all their churches, to the theological seminary at Bangor. Union of effort will accomplish wonders.

Mistress Wright's Lectures.—We mentioned these last week, as being delivered in the Park *Theatre.* The Rochester Observer, alluding to the same subject, says—

"This is as it should be; as we cannot conceive of a more appropriate place than this for a *female* to lecture on morality, whose system of morals, among other things, teaches that marriage is an *unnatural* restraint upon the best feelings of our nature, and that the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is the grand desideratum, to promote the happiness of our race, and break the shackles of priestcraft. Who will not hereafter subscribe to the sentiment that "the stage is a school of morals."

Heathenish Consolation.—The friend of a young man who recently fell in a duel near Augusta, Georgia, expresses himself thus in a letter of condolence to the afflicted father:—

"After your son had received the most deadly and severe wound, he fired his pistol, and keeping erect, grasped his other pistol, and died in the attitude of manly resistance and determined purpose of character. In life and death, he was noble, brave and magnanimous."

Reader; the man who writes thus is the late Governor Wilson! So says the Charleston Observer. What a blessing it must be to any people to have such a ruler! one so lofty, so high minded, so far exalted above the *foolish* sympathies of humanity!

Back Numbers.—We continue to receive orders for the back numbers of the Recorder, which it is out of our power to supply, owing to the unexpected addition of three or four hundred to our list of Subscribers.

The notice of the death of *Squire Manro*, Esq. in our last paper, from the Onondaga Register, proves to be incorrect. He was in this village last week, in good health.

For the Western Recorder.

ANOTHER WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.

On the morning of the —th ult. a man was found dead in the snow in the town of ———, with a bottle of spirits in his pocket. He had left the village late in the preceding evening to return home, and was found within a few rods of a house; and not more than fifty rods from the tavern which he had left. His position and whole appearance resembled that of a man who had laid himself down to sleep. He has left a widow and several children to weep over his fate. His body was conveyed to his own house, thawed and prepared for burial, and afterwards decently interred. His destiny the bible has revealed; for drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Now, Messrs. Editors, I would ask—Are the persons who furnished the spirits which drowned this man in perdition, wholly guiltless? "Woe unto him that putteth his bottle to his neighbour's mouth, and maketh him drunk also," is the language of the bible on this subject. The owners of tippling shops surely participate in the guilt. A. B.

In publishing the following notice, last week, the time of the commencement of the spring term was accidentally omitted:—

ONEIDA ACADEMY.

For the information of students who are expecting to enter this institution, and others who are desirous of such information, we are requested to state, that in future the year will be divided into quarters of eleven or twelve weeks each. The spring term will commence on the 15th of March inst. Thro' the season of labour the vacations will necessarily be short. Thro' the winter term, and for a few weeks in the spring, there will be little business, until work shops shall have been erected, which will be done as soon as a benevolent public furnish the means. Until that is done, there will be a moderate price charged for board, before the season of labour arrives, which will be ordinarily about the beginning of April. During the season of labour, there will be no charge made for board to those who are able to perform the labour required, which is three and a half hours per day on an average, either in the garden or in the field.

The price of tuition will be $6 per quarter, or 50 cents per week. In addition to this, there will be a small charge for washing and contingencies. But the whole amount of expenses, including tuition, washing, light, fuel, &c. need not exceed 75 cents per week. Forty students can be accommodated with room and labour, the present season. More than this number cannot be received; *and this number have already been received, or have had encouragement.* A few may find places in the village, where they can obtain board for some services to be rendered. Others, who may wish to attend the institution, can obtain board in good families, at a moderate price; and whenever vacancies occur, they may be admitted to board and labour in the institution.

For the information of students, it may be proper to state, that a family has been employed to take charge of the business of boarding and directing the farm; so that the teachers in future will be able to give their entire time to teaching. A young gentleman, who has just completed his classical and theological course of studies, and is well qualified in all respects to instruct, is now associated with the former teachers. A valuable library of six or seven hundred volumes belongs to the institution, and a reading room, supplied with various periodical journals. A Society of Enquiry on Missions and Theological Subjects has been formed; and the whole school meets in a Bible Class, with one of the teachers, every Saturday evening These considerations render the situation inviting to students, especially such as have the ministry in view

Students supply themselves with classical books, and furnish their own beds.

The following books are studied by those preparing to enter the freshman class in college:—*English*—Murray's Grammar, simplified by Fisk: Worcester's Elements of Geography, ancient and modern: Adams' Arithmetic, last edition. *Latin*—Adams' Grammar: Jacob's Reader: Selectæ e Profanis: Virgil Delphini: Cicero Delphini. *Greek*—Goodrich's Grammar, last edition: Jacob's Reader, and the Testament.

Those who wish to prepare for the higher classes in college, will be directed in the choice of books, and instructed accordingly. Students must furnish themselves with a change of dress for labour, as no student will be permitted to wear the same dress in the field and in the study. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. All bills must be paid quarterly in advance.

GEO. W. GALE, } *Teachers.*
P. RAWSON, }

March 3, 1829.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the twentieth Congress terminated on Tuesday last.

On Wednesday, the inauguration of Gen JACKSON, as President of the United States, took place in the representatives' hall. After taking the oath of office, he delivered an address. The proceedings on this occasion we have not seen. The address (a copy of which was bro't to New-York, by express, in twenty six hours) has been received; but at so late an hour, that we have only time and room for the following abstract:—

After expressing his gratitude for the mark of confidence which his election by a free people was calculated to inspire, and acknowledging the accountability which his situation enjoins, he pledges the zealous dedication of his humble abilities to the public service. The duties which he considers will devolve upon him under the constitution, are—to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and domestic relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces, and by communications to Congress, to watch over and to promote the public interests. He hopes to be animated by a proper respect for the rights of the Union, and of the separate states. As the management of the public revenue is among the most delicate and important trusts, it will demand no inconsiderable share of his solicitude. He pledges himself to the observance of a strict and faithful economy, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt, and because it will counteract the tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money is too apt to engender He expresses the opinion, that the spirit of the constitution requires, that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures should be equally favoured; and that the only exception to this rule consists in the peculiar encouragement of the products of either of them, which may promote our national independence. He considers that internal improvements, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be constitutionally promoted, are of the highest importance. He declares himself opposed to an increase of the army, and in favour of the gradual increase of the navy; but considers the militia the bulwark of our defence; and that a million of freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. He would observe towards the Indian tribes a just and liberal policy; and give that umane and considerate attention to their rights and wants, which is consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of the people. And, finally, he considers as among the list of executive duties, which the recent expression of public sentiment has inscribed in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and in the performance of this task, he will endeavour to select men for office, whose diligence and talents will insure an able and faithful co-operation in this object.

In conclusion, he remarks, that a diffidence in his own qualifications will teach him to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by his illustrious predecessors; and to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of government, and for the indulgence and support of his fellow citizens.

The Tariff.—Only one attempt was made during the late session of Congress, to interfere with the new tariff law, and that was promptly rejected. It was, however, frequently brought into discussion, when the house was engaged on other questions; as was the case on one of the last days of the session, in a short debate upon the final passage of a bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States. Mr. Cambreleng expressed his regret that when this bill was formerly up, the debate took a tariff direction, altho' it had no connexion with that measure. "He wished to defer every question concerning the tariff until the next session, when he hoped the present tariff would be revised, and so corrected as to prevent any further applications for tariffs for twenty years to come." Mr. Mallary, in reply, said, that "although in favour of the tariff, he thought that he could give a vote consistently, in favour of the bill, the main object of which was to relieve the navigating interest by the way of regulation. He was for protecting ship building in the United States. *As to the tariff,* which is to be brought into every discussion, *it is a settled question. No administration, be it composed of what men it may, dare disturb it.*"

Judge Conkling.—Towards the close of the session, a memorial was presented to the House of Representatives by Mrs. Martha Bradstreet, praying for the impeachment of Judge Conkling, on account of his proceedings in relation to the suits which she has commenced for the recovery of the property she claims in Utica; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. P. P. Barbour, chairman of the committee, a few days afterwards, moved that they be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial, on the ground of the want of time to go as fully into the examination of the matter, as its importance required; which motion was granted.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 28.—In Senate, the committee of the whole again considered the resolutions and the report of the select committee, relative to the abduction of William Morgan Mr. Stebbins in the chair. Some further discussion was had by Messrs. Hayden, Viele, Benton, Maynard and Hart, when the motion to strike out the first resolution was carried, without a division, and the amendment offered by Mr. Benton, yesterday, adopted. The second resolution was rejected as unnecessary, the substance of it being contained in the amendment just adopted. The committee rose and reported, and the report was laid on the table.

The bill to loan the Rochester high school $2500, from the common school fund, was rejected by the casting vote of the president.

In Assembly, Mr. Savage offered a resolution to appoint a committee of eight, one from each senate district, to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Albany to Utica. Laid on the table.

The committee of the whole took up the bill from the Senate, to provide for choosing presidential electors by a general ticket. Mr. Judd offered an amendment, providing for the location of the electors in the different congressional districts, when the committee rose.

Monday, March 2.—In Senate, the committee of the whole took up the bill to preserve the purity of elections.

Mr. E. B Allen moved to strike out that part of the 1st section, which proposes to prohibit the expenditure of money in procuring the circulation of votes, handbills, &c.; and Mr. Hart moved to amend it, by striking out the provision which excepts from the prohibitions contained in the bill, the expenditure of money to defray the expenses of printing; but no question was taken on either.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill from the Assembly, exempting clerks in post-offices from militia duty, on paying a commutation. It was opposed by Messrs. Enos Hart, Hubbard, S Allen, Benton and Todd, and supported by Messrs. E. B. Allen, Maynard and Viele. On motion of the latter gentleman, the bill was amended by striking out the commutation; and Mr. Hart offered an amendment as follows:—

"And all farmers, farmers' sons and poor people, who are constantly and necessarily employed in obtaining the means of living, shall be exempted from doing military duty."

This amendment was rejected, as was also the bill; and the report of the committee of the whole was agreed to by the Senate.

In Assembly, Mr. C. L. Livingston, from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the salaries of the chancellor, judges of the supreme court, and circuit judges, reported a bill for the payment of certain officers of government. Grants the chancellor and supreme judges $2250, and the circuit judges $1500.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill for the choice of presidential electors by a general ticket.

Mr. Dana offered an amendment, to submit to the people at the next election, the question as to the manner of choice. Mr. D. said the people had, by their votes, adopted the present system, and there should not be a change till we had their expressed wishes for it.

Mr. Eldredge was opposed to the amendment. He was satisfied the people wanted a change. This great state, at the late election, had been reduced to a level with Rhode Island. The district system was adopted in the hope that the example of this state would induce other states to adopt that democratic course. But they had not, and there was no probability they would. He was therefore for giving New-York its due weight in the national scale.

Mr. Johnson said, the true reason for adopting the district system had not yet been given. It was intended to operate against a great man, (DeWitt Clinton), who, it was feared, might get the vote of this state for the presidency.—The gentlemen who were its advocates, appeared to have got sick of it, and now wanted a change. To this change he was favourable, as he always had been.

Mr. Skinner thought the reason given by Mr. Johnson was not correct. The county of Oneida, which Mr. J. represents, and which had always been politically attached to Mr Clinton, gave a large majority for the district system.

Mr. Johnson replied that the people had been blinded and deceived in this matter, and that was the reason Oneida had voted as she did.

Messrs. Eldredge and Paige made some remarks in reply to Mr. Johnson, when the amendment of Mr. Dana was rejected. The committee then rose, and had leave to sit again.

The committee of the whole then again took up the bank bill. Mr. J. Van Buren, of New-York, offered a substitute for the whole bill, which goes to renew the tax of 1823, and repeals from the 11th to the 18th sections, the law on the subject of banks.

Mr. Paige spoke about an hour against the proposition of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. C. L. Livingston advocated the proposition. Mr. White spoke some time in opposition to the original bill, when the committee rose.

Tuesday, March 3.—In Senate, the committee of the whole again considered the bill to preserve the purity of elections. Numerous amendments were offered and debated, some of which were adopted and others rejected. On motion of Mr. Hart, a section was added providing, that no person shall fraudulently or deceitfully change the vote of an elector, so as to prevent him from voting for candidates as he intended; and an amendment, offered by Mr. Maynard, was rejected, proposing to prohibit the making or certifying of any affidavit or certificate, to be used to affect any election, or of printing or publishing the same.

The committee passed the bill, and reported it to the Senate; when the report was disagreed to, and the bill rejected, 13 to 12.

In Assembly, Mr. Hascall laid on the table a joint resolution, to appoint a committee to review the reports made to the two houses by the bank committees, and to devise some reasonable and proper system upon which the charters of old banks shall be renewed, and new banks chartered.

The committee of the whole again took up the bank bill. The question was taken on Mr. J. Van Buren's motion to strike out the original bill, for the purpose of inserting his substitute and it was lost, 41 to 34.

Mr. Skinner then moved to strike out so much of the first section, as extends the provisions of this act to such corporations as are subject to alteration by the legislature, with the object of divesting the bill of its two-third character. This motion was adopted, and the first section then passed.

Mr. Speaker offered for the second section, a substitute, the provisions of which are as follows:—

The taxes now required by law to be paid by every monied corporation in this state, shall continue to be paid into the treasury, and shall there remain and constitute a perpetual fund, to be denominated the bank fund; and it is to be invested till it amounts to $5,000,000.

When the said bank fund amounts to $5,000,000, the interest shall be paid into the common school fund; and such taxes paid thereafter, shall be a part of the general fund of the state, and be appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the government.

In case of the failure of a bank, the legislature may provide for the payment of the bills out of such bank funds, to the holders, at the time of the failure, or at the time they receive information of such failure.

When the bank fund is reduced below $5,000,000, by the payment of bills of broken banks, the annual taxes shall be paid into said fund till it again amount to such sum.

Mr. Speaker briefly explained his reasons. Mr. Paige spoke against the proposition. Mr. Myers also made some remarks, when the committee rose.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that he had appointed *John C. Spencer*, commissioner under the law respecting the abduction of Morgan. Mr. Spencer recommends a continuation of the law, without any alteration. Referred to the committee of the whole on that subject.

Wednesday, March 4.—In Senate, a message was received from the Governor, relative to extending for one year, the law authorising the appointment of a special attorney to assist in the prosecutions against persons charged with the abduction of Wm. Morgan. The Governor recommends the subject to the early attention of the legislature. After some remarks by Messrs. Benton, Oliver and Maynard, the message was laid on the table.

The Senate then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on claims, on the petition of John Sergeant. [Under a law of last session, Mr. Sergeant was allowed $1500, for services rendered, and expenses incurred, in removing the Stockbridge Indians to Green-Bay; and he now petitions for a further sum of $6000, being the balance of his account presented to the comptroller; but no part of which could be allowed, because the law limited the amount to be paid, to $1500]. The report of the committee concluded with a resolution that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

Mr. Maynard moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the word "denied," and inserting the word "granted," for the purpose of introducing a bill for his further relief. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Oliver, E. B. Allen and Throop; and supported by Messrs. Maynard, Hart, Enos and Viele. The debate continued until past the usual hour of adjournment, when, without taking any question, the committee rose and reported.

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson called for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the Chenango Canal bill—which was, that they had rejected it. Mr. J. then offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the canal commissioners shall not proceed to construct the canal, until they are satisfied by actual surveys and estimates, that there will be a supply of water on the summit level, without taking any of the waters of the Oriskany or Sauquoit creeks; that the expense of constructing it shall not exceed $1,000,000, and that it shall produce to the state four per cent on its cost for the first ten years.

On motion of Mr. J. Van Buren, the said report and amendments were laid on the table, and the latter ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole again took up the bank bill. The question was on Mr. Speaker's amendment. Mr. Dayton, in the course of some remarks, said that he believed the object of the Speaker, in offering the amendment, was to clog and defeat the bill. The Speaker called him to order; it was unparliamentary thus to impugn the motives of gentlemen. The chairman decided that Mr. Dayton was not in order, and Mr. D. appealed from the decision. The committee refused to sustain the decision of the chair, ayes 32, noes 43. Debates were had till near two o'clock, when the Speaker's amendment was rejected, only 19 rising in its favour.

The question then recurred on the 2d section of the original bill, which requires the banks to pay a per cent on their stock, to create the proposed fund. The section was adopted, after being so amended, on motion of Mr. Paige, as to exempt from its provisions, stock owned by the state, and by literary and charitable institutions; when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 5.—In Senate, the message of the Governor received yesterday, relative to the law authorising the appointment of a special attorney to assist in the prosecutions against persons charged with the abduction of William Morgan, was, on motion of Mr. Viele, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The committee of the whole again considered the report and resolution of the committee on claims on the petition of John Sergeant. After further debate, the motion of Mr. Maynard to strike out of the resolution the word "denied," was carried, 13 to 8.

On motion of Mr. Viele, the resolution was amended and carried as follows:—

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted, and that the committee on claims be instructed to report a bill for his relief.

The report of the committee was concurred in by the Senate, and the resolution adopted, 17 to 9.

The committee of the whole rejected the bill from the Assembly, to loan $15,000 to John J. Van Alen, from the school fund, to rebuild a cotton manufactory

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson called for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the Chenango Canal bill, and his amendment thereto.

After a long debate, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was carried, 52 to 42.

Mr. Mann then proposed a section, requiring the canal commissioners to proceed to construct the Black-River canal, provided it should be found practicable, and could be done for $500,000.

Mr. Mann stated that he was not favourable to this proposition; he should endeavour to make the bill as perfect as possible, but should finally vote against it. After this proposition was disposed of, he should offer others, to make the Conewango, Chemung, &c. canals. Mr. M. was proceeding to point out the benefits that would flow from the Black-River canal, over those which would result from the Chenango, when, it being two o'clock, he gave way for a motion to adjourn; but the motion was lost, ayes 43, noes 45. He then proceeded in his remarks, and after a while gave way for another motion to adjourn; but that also was lost, ayes 37, noes 42. He then again proceeded for a time, when he once more gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was carried, 39 to 36.

Friday, March 6.—In Senate, the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to promote the purity of elections, was taken into consideration. Mr. Stebbins withdrew his amendment, proposing to confine the operation of the provisions of this bill to candidates for office; when the report of the committee of the whole was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, ayes 15, noes 12.

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson called up the report of the committee of the whole on the Chenango Canal bill.

Mr. Mann's amendment, for making the Black-river canal was negatived, 31 to 6.

A variety of other amendments, calculated to defeat the bill, were then offered, by Messrs. Mann, Judd and Eldredge; all of which were negatived; when the question was taken on agreeing to the report, and it was *carried,* 69 to 39; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SUMMARY.

The new Cabinet.—The Washington City Telegraph, (government paper), of the 26th ult. contains the following notice:—

"We are authorised to say, that the new cabinet will consist of—*Martin Van Buren,* of New-York, as Secretary of State: *Samuel D. Ingham,* of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury: *John McLean,* of Ohio, as Postmaster-General: *John H. Eaton,* of Tennessee, as Secretary of War: *John Branch,* of North-Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy: *John McPherson Berrien,* of Georgia, as Att'y-General.

"It will be seen, that the Postmaster-General is to be included in the cabinet. We learn that the President elect, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the state department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have also notified their acceptance."

We are told that Mr. Van Buren intends leaving this city for Washington, on the 15th March, to enter on the duties of the department of state.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Murder.—Mr. *John H. Esty,* of Port-Gibson, Mississippi, (late of Auburn), brother to Mr. Joseph Esty, of this village, was murdered on board the steam-boat Belvidere, near Flint island, Ohio river, on the 4th of January last. From a statement signed by the cabin passengers then on board the boat, we gather the following particulars:—"On the day previous, an altercation had occurred between Mr. Esty, and another passenger, Lewis Hunt; but it was not apprehended that it would lead to any contest, as Mr. Esty did not manifest any disposition to engage in a quarrel with his assailant. On the day of the murder, Mr. Esty was sitting upon the guard contiguous to the cabin-door, when Hunt approached him unperceived, and struck him several blows on the back of his head with a hammer, from which his death immediately ensued. Hunt was secured and sent to Louisville, Ky. to be delivered over to the civil authorities, to answer for his horrid offence. Mr. Esty was interred on the 6th, on the Kentucky shore, near Flint island, after his funeral had been attended by the passengers, and divine service performed on the boat." Mr. Esty was a member of the legal profession, and has a mother and other relations and friends residing in Cayuga county. The attentions to his remains by his fellow passengers, after his distressing decease, will be consoling to them, in their severe affliction.—*Ithaca Chron.*

Indian Murders.—The Little-Rock (Arkansas) Gazette contains the following extract of a letter to the editor, from a citizen of Miller county, dated the 16th January:—

"With deep concern, I have to inform you of more Indian hostilities. A Mr. Whitesides has just returned from a trip to the Camanche country. His company, four in number, were all killed! Mr. Joel Dyer, of Hempsted county, was among the number. The Indians commenced trading with them, in a seeming friendly manner, but soon commenced the work of massacre. Mr. Whitesides made his escape, by leaping down a high bluff, and concealing himself in a thicket until night, when he returned and saw the bodies of his murdered companions. He was five days without provisions, before he reached our settlement."

Melancholy.—On Friday morning, the 27th ult. the body of Mr. *Abraham Rosecrantz,* (a respectable farmer of this town, aged about 50), was found lying in the road, and *frozen,* nearly a mile from his house; his horse stood partly over him, with the hand of his unfortunate master clenched to a stirrup of the saddle, in the cold grasp of death! Mr. R. left here on horseback, about dusk of the inclement night preceding, and after riding several miles, is supposed to have dismounted to avoid the piercing cold, and walked, till overpowered by the severity of the weather and fatigue. The deceased has left a wife and numerous friends, to mourn his untimely fate. It is a singular coincidence, that a *brother* of Mr. Rosecrantz died in a similar manner, in Canada, some 12 or 13 years ago.—*Little-Falls Gaz.*

A Green-Mountain Storm.—For the past week, we have had a tremendous exhibition, in the shape of a Green-Mountain snow-storm. An immense quantity of snow has fallen, which the activity of a strong north-easterly wind has piled up into impassable snowdrifts. On the mountains, it is four or five feet deep on a level. The dimensions of the drifts have not yet been taken. They are ample, enough, however, to entomb horses, carriage, driver and all. The mail due on Saturday from Brattleboro', (a distance of forty miles), did not arrive till Wednesday.—*Bennington Times.*

Exports of Cuba.—The exports of produce from the island of Cuba are said to amount to as much as eighty million dollars a year. The population of Cuba is estimated at 800,000 souls. If our exports of domestic produce were as great in proportion to our population, they would amount to more than a thousand million.

Gambling in Troy.—Since the first of May last, judgments to the amount of $386 78, have been recovered against several individuals in Troy, for violations of the laws to suppress gambling.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the token of affectionate regard manifested by the female members of his church, in contributing *Thirty-One Dollars,* to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society. May the Lord reward them with the more abundant enjoyment of himself, and help them to pray, as well as contribute, for the universal spread of the gospel.

EDWARDS A. BEACH,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church,
March 2, 1829. Stephentown, Renss. co. N.Y.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of *Thirty Dollars* from the Ladies of the "Female Benevolent Sewing Society," in Madison, to constitute him a life member of the American Education Society.

GEORGE SPALDING.
Madison, March 3, 1829.

ORDINATIONS.

On Wednesday, Feb. 25, Rev *Edwin Barnes,* over the congregational church in Boonville, Oneida county. Sermon by Rev Noah Coe, of New-Hartford.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. Rev *Benjamin B. Stockton,* over the first congregational church and society in Pompey, Onondaga county. Sermon by Rev Richard S. Corning, from Psalm lxxviii, 5.

RECEIVED, Utica, Feb. 6, 1829, of Mrs Alice Draper, by C. Hastings, Esq. fifteen dollars, for the American Colonisation Society. S. STOCKING, Treas'r.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 26th ult. Mr *Patrick O'Conner,* of the firm of Butler, O'Conner & Co. aged 30.

In Whitesborough, on Friday morning last, Mrs *Mary A. Curtenius,* widow of the late P. Curtenius, Esq of New-York.

In Heath, Mass. on the 2d inst. Mr *Benjamin Maxwell,* aged 92. He was a soldier in the French war, under Major Rogers, and an officer in the revolutionary war, at the capture of Burgoyne.

In England, the venerable *Bishop of Norwich.* This amiable Prelate was the only staunch and fearless defender of liberty of conscience among the bench of English hierarchy.

At the navy-yard, Washington city, on the 23d ult. Commodore *Thomas Tingey,* aged 70, commandant at that yard, and for 28 years a resident there in that capacity.

In Holbeck, near Leeds, England, *Betty Jackson,* aged 106. She had resided the whole of her life in that village, where she had been a parish apprentice. When she was in her 23d year, she accompanied the pack horses which conveyed rations to Gen Wade's army, then at Tadcaster, on its route to Scotland, to oppose the rebels, in 1745. She had not suffered much from the infirmities of age; she possessed most of her faculties entire, & retained an uncommon degree of sprightliness.

In New-York, *Sarah Paul,* generally known by the name of "old aunt Sarah," aged 116.

ODONTICA,
A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

LOOK AT THIS!!

SELLING AT COST.—The Subscribers being about to close their business in this place, now offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at COST; among which are some great bargains. Ladies wishing to supply themselves *cheaper than ever,* with splendid Lace Collars, Pelerines, Capes, Caps, Veils, &c. &c. will do well to call soon, at No. 36, Genesee street. Also, Ribbons, Calicoes, Broadcloths, Table and Piano Covers, Umbrellas; all of which were purchased uncommonly low, and will be sold accordingly.

BULL & WINSLOW.
Utica, March 23, 1829. 9

KITTREDGE'S ADDRESS.

JUST received at the Depository of the Utica Branch of the American Tract Society, No. 94, Genesee st. a large supply of Kittredge's Address on the Effects of Ardent Spirits.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.

Those who wish to be supplied with the Christian Almanack, for 1830, are informed that the edition for this Branch and meridian is now preparing for the press; and in order that the edition may be sufficiently extensive, the Board request early and definite information from its auxiliaries and individuals, by mail or otherwise. Our Auxiliary Societies are particularly solicited to aid in this distribution. The terms will be the same as those of the last year.

All orders and communications must be addressed to the Society's Depositary, No. 94, Genesee street, Utica.
March 3, 1829. E. VERNON, Agent.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, will be held at the house of Moses Foot, Esq. in the village of Clinton, on Wednesday the 18th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. ASAHEL S. NORTON.
Clinton, Feb. 20, 1829. 8w4

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 2

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
30 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, } TEAS
Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea }
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale, only, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, *viz:* Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.
Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their present session, to annex part of the town of Trenton to the town of Remsen. Dated at Trenton, February 20, 1829. 8w6

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The following beautiful lines form no idle picture of the fancy. How many a female, bred up in ease, in affluence and refinement, and afterwards made happy in the husband of her choice, has been doomed at length to realise the sad reverse which is here described!

For the Western Recorder.

SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD's WIFE.

* * * Time was, when much he lov'd me.
When we walk'd out, at close of day, t' inhale
The vernal breeze—ah, well do I remember,
How then with careful hand, he drew my mantle
Round me; fearful lest the evening dews
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then his eye
Look'd kindly on me, when my heart was sad.
How tenderly he wip'd my tears away,
While from his lips the words of gentle soothing,
In softest accents fell.

How blest my evenings, too, when wintry blasts
Were howling round our peaceful, happy dwelling.
O, it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,
By the swept hearth, and cheerful fire, to sit
With him I lov'd; to view with glistening eye,
And all a parent's fondness, the budding graces
Of our little ones.

* * * Then ye had a father,
My lovely babes! Now more than helpless orphans!
Thy mother more than widow's grief has known:
Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the dead,
Seiz'd on my breaking heart, when first I knew
My *lover, husband*—O, my earthly *all*,
Was dead to virtue! When I saw the man
My soul too fondly lov'd, transform'd to brute,
O, it was then I tasted gall and wormwood!
Then, the world look'd dreary; fearful clouds
Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings came.
The grave before was terror; now it smil'd.
I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,
There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd:
And O, my God! what years of woe have follow'd!
I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd
To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd,
Has done the deed. And shall I then upbraid him—
The husband of my youthful days—the man
For whom I gave my virgin heart away?
Patient I'll bear it all.

* * * Peace, peace my heart!
'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,
And then this shatter'd, sickly frame will fall,
And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,
The wicked cease from troubling! BETA.

A PRACTICABLE PLAN.

A correspondent from New-Hampshire, who says he has been "well pleased" with the character of the musical articles in our columns; who has himself devoted much time and expense to the promotion of musical cultivation on christian principles, and who has long been waiting to see in detail some practical system of operations, by which ministers and churches and congregations can be brought to act, as well as to think and reason, on the subject—proceeds to offer, with some diffidence, the following plan of operations:—

"Let the minister first be modestly and affectionately reminded, that the cause of sacred music has a special, a solemn claim upon him and his church, which they cannot continue to disregard without great unfaithfulness to the cause of their divine Master.

"Let the subject then be brought before the church as a body. Let them be made to understand not only that church music is a divine institution, of a precious and special character, which has been criminally neglected; but that it is an institution committed to their fostering care and protection, in a peculiar sense, by the great Head of the Church.

"Let the church next resolve itself into a musical association, and appoint among other officers a musical committee, whose duty it shall be to hold consultation with a committee of the existing choir of singers, (if there is one), and with their friendly advice and concurrence to form a constitution, by which the church society may be regulated.

"Let the two committees jointly invite suitable persons to unite with the choir, and encourage all the members of the congregation who sustain a good moral character, to become honorary members of the society. Let it be their business, also, to obtain a suitable teacher from time to time, for the instruction of the choir; and a suitable leader—one who is a man of taste, of sound morals, and if practicable, one who is a pious man—one who can enter with all his heart and soul into the grand themes of the gospel of salvation.

"Let the committees be instructed to search out all within the limits of the congregation, who possess a musical ear, and endeavour to persuade them, unless their moral characters are exceptionable, to cultivate their talent in such a manner as to render it useful to the church.

"Finally, let it be the business of the committees to take knowledge of all difficulties; to consult on all measures of a prudential nature, and to make from time to time their report to the society, and devise ways and means, in connexion with the established authorities of the church, for keeping up that kind and degree of general interest, which is so indispensable to ultimate and continual success.

"Would not such a plan," adds our correspondent, "as has here been sketched in the outline, have an immediate tendency to magnify the work of sacred praise? Would it not promote good feeling among the singers, towards each other, and towards the church? Would not effects the most interesting and the most desirable be the speedy result, both upon the church and congregation? When Christians shall thus take up the subject, we may confidently hope and believe that our choirs will be furnished with good performers—be more stable and more consistent in their general character, appearance, and style of execution; that the churches will be better instructed in the nature and practical importance of this art, and be better edified by the singing, both in the church and in the family circle. The world would soon see the art restored to its original consequence; and Christians begin to understand that the neglect of cultivation, in ordinary circumstances, involves the guilt of sloth, and of the misimprovement of talent committed to them, as occupants, till their Lord shall come."

To the outline here furnished by our correspondent, we most cheerfully subscribe. In some few cases, we believe, it has in substance been adopted, with no inconsiderable success. The work must for a time be impeded by the want of suitable teachers and choristers. These are indeed gradually accumulating; but they still bear no proportion to the wants of the churches. Something, however, might be done by almost every church, where ordinary opportunities are enjoyed, and more be accomplished at a future time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New-York Observer.

DRAM-SHOPS.

The population of this city is about 200,000, of whom one half are under eighteen years of age, leaving only 100,000 men and women to support 3,300 dram-shops. On an average, then, 15 men and 15 women support one dram-shop. How many of the fifteen may we deduct for those who do not buy liquor by the gill? If we say one half, (and for the reputation of the city we dare not say less), we shall then have seven men and seven women to support each dram-shop. Deduct one more for the keeper of the dram-shop, and another for his wife, and we then come to the conclusion that *six tippling men and six tippling women drink so much, that the mere profits on what they drink, will pay the price of a retailer's license, and a fair proportion of the rent, food, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of one family.*

And how much is this? The retailer's license costs him $10; the rent of his shop and house is on an average at least $150; and the food, fuel, clothing, and other necessary expenses of his family, cannot be less than $350; say, in all, $500. If he does not clear five hundred dollars, then, he does not make a living profit by his business; and if we suppose that only one half of this sum is derived from the sale of spirituous liquors, it will be $250, or, on an average, *more than twenty dollars for each of his drinking customers!*

It is generally conceded that in the sale of liquor, the retailer makes a profit of one hundred per cent. The customer, then, who pays a profit of twenty dollars, purchases to the amount of forty dollars. Forty dollars a year is about one shilling a day. One shilling will purchase two glasses at six pence, or four at three pence; on an average, say, three glasses for a shilling. *Each drinking customer of a dram-shop, drinks then, on an average, three glasses a day; and his bill for drink, is forty dollars a year!*

The man who is in the habit of drinking three glasses of ardent spirits every day is wedded to his glass. His cup is his idol. Drinking, with him, is the *summum bonum.* To gratify this appetite, he will sacrifice his health, his reputation, his property, his family, all his prospects here, and his hope of heaven hereafter. He is a ruined man. And can it be that *there are forty thousand such men and women in this city!* Alas! there is too much reason to fear that this is the fact.*

If we view these facts in their bearing upon our elections, we shall find that whatever may be said of the morality or patriotism of those aldermen who choose to trust to the votes of drunkard for their re-election, they have not miscalculated the strength of their party. Of the 50,000 male adults in this city, probably 40,000 are qualified to vote, and of this number, the keepers of dram-shops and their drinking customers, (reckoning six for each shop), are a majority. But their strength does not consist in numbers alone. They have every thing else which can give efficacy to party. They are of one heart and one mind; they meet every day, on the corners of every street, under circumstances calculated to produce oneness of feeling and purpose; and when the day of election comes, they are prepared with their officers, each at the head of his little platoon, to march to the polls and bear down all opposition; for what resistance can our sober citizens present to this organised mass of vice. Divided, irresolute, unacquainted with each other, and shrinking from all noise and bustle, they shun the contest, and leave the government of the city and the country in the hands of the enemy. Thus it has been heretofore, and thus it is to be feared it will be hereafter.

But gloomy as the prospect is, we are not without hope, and our hope is, under God, in our young men, who have not yet tasted the fatal cup. If they can be prevailed upon to abstain, and to persevere in their abstinence, in ten years the control of the city will be in their hands, and we shall then have in office those who will dare to respect the feelings of virtuous men, and to maintain the true interests of the community.

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* We arrive at the same result by a different process. In New-Haven, which is proverbial for the morality of its inhabitants, the physicians say that of all the adults who die, one in three are intemperate. If in New-Haven the proportion is one in three, no one acquainted with the two cities will consider it extravagant to say that in New-York the proportion must be two to five. There are 100,000 adults in New-York, and two-fifths of this number are 40,000.

THE DRUNKARD's DEATH-BED.

Extract of a letter from a distant friend.

"Last week D. E. was summoned to his final account. Five days before he died, the physician told him he was a going to die. He swore by his Maker! that he would bury the Doctor first. The day before his death, he was seized with the drunkard's madness, *mania a potu*, and swore he would not die, and dared his Maker to cut him off! How soon his puny arm was withered! and how soon were those lips, which were blistered with blasphemies, closed in—death! What must have been the feelings of his wife—of his pious sisters—of his aged father!"—*N. Y. Observer.*

BONAPARTE's RESPECT FOR WASHINGTON.

When the news of the death of Washington arrived in France, Bonaparte, then First Consul, put on mourning for that great citizen, and directed all his army to wear it likewise, by the following order of the day, dated 9th of February, 1800:—

"Washington is dead! That great man fought against tyranny, and established the liberty of his country. His memory will always be dear to the French people, as well as to all freemen in both hemispheres; and especially to French soldiers, who, like him and the soldiers of America, fight for equality and liberty."

The First Consul further ordered, that for ten days all the colours and standards of the republic should be hung with black crape.

A TYRANT.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle amusements, or employments that amount to nothing. Sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the key often used is always bright.—*Franklin.*

CIDER BRANDY.

A gentleman who has been for twenty years engaged in mercantile business, told me, that during our last war, he went into the state of New-Jersey, and in a certain district purchased of the farmers domestic spirits. His impression at the time was strong, that their free use of ardent spirits would undo them. Five years afterwards he visited that place again, and not one of those who were landholders at the time of his first visit, remained. Other men owned those beautiful farms and dwellings.—Their great orchards and cider brandy had turned out the first owners pennyless upon the cold compassion of the world.—*Rev. D. O. Morton.*

Not to rejoice in the benefit of what God has graciously allowed us to know, from a presumptuous disgust at our incapacity of knowing more, is as absurd as it would be to refuse to walk because we cannot fly. Shall we shut our eyes against that day-spring from on high, because we are not as yet able to bear the full blaze of its beams?—*Lyttleton.*

Be content to want things that are not of absolute necessity, rather than to run up the score. Such a man pays at the latter end a third part more than the principal comes to, and is in perpetual servitude to his creditors; lives uncomfortably; is necessitated to increase his debts to stop his creditors' mouths; and many times falls into desperate courses.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

We have received a communication purporting to be from one of the letters of the alphabet, complaining of a conspiracy formed for "lopping him off from the row of which he is already the fag end." This is, indeed, his second complaint. He now thinks that we, too, must be among the conspirators, since we habitually permit his crooked-dealing rival to supplant him, in his "temporizing, memorializing, colonizing, agonizing" calculations. This, however, must be a mistake. The truth is, we have so many elements of a ruder character to deal with; so many jarring interests to harmonise, and so many louder voices to keep in tune, that we hardly stop to notice the difference between hissing and buzzing. We are for going ahead in our arduous enterprise, leaving these smaller matters of difference to be adjusted by others. Yet, let not "Z" be disheartened. Mr. Webster has done him ample justice in his new dictionary, which is truly a great work, both as to size and character. Henceforward, no conspiracy among the printers will *ultimately* prevent him from occupying his own proper place.

ANTIQUITIES.

The house of Arrius Diomedes was the first thing dug out at Pompeii. The remains of this edifice announced it to be one of the most beautiful and convenient buildings. Its interior consists of a large square yard, the portico of which is supported by columns of gypsum. In the middle of this was a small garden with a railing. Eight rooms on the ground floor look into the yard; most of them are painted red, the floors laid in with mosaics, and the ceilings flat. Some of them are beautifully decorated with figures and arabesques. On the ground floor a skeleton was found, supposed to be that of the proprietor. He held in one hand a key, and gold coins and decorations in the other. A slave behind him carried a bronze and a silver vase. These individuals were overtaken and overwhelmed by a volcanic shower in the moment of flight. Below the portico, which surrounds the garden, is a subterraneous apartment—perhaps a cellar—where many wine jars were found. Two stair-cases lead to the upper story, the right side of which only remains standing, which, like all the houses in Pompeii, is without covering. In the middle of the house is a covered yard, surrounded with fourteen columns, lined with tiles and intaglio, forming a portico, with mosaics. The ground floor contains several apartments, apparently destined for baths, dining rooms, bed rooms, &c.—*Nuremberg Correspondent.*

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN EUROPE.

We learn from a recent Paris paper, that a very unusual degree of interest is exhibited in France in favour of extending elementary education. Citizens do not content themselves with giving money, remarks the editor, but (what is a more unerring test) they devote their time to the furtherance of the plans for this object. A meeting had lately been held at Lyons, for the nomination of a board of direction for the model school foundation in that city, which was attended by 328 members. In Rouen, a subscription lately opened for the establishment of two schools, had amounted, in December last, to 2,454 francs. A model and practical school is to be founded at Bourges, on the Lancasterian system, in the encouragement of which all classes show themselves interested. It is remarked that the subscription list presents the names of tradesmen and artisans, intermingled with those of judges du pais, a master of the forests, notaries, &c. The Journal du Cher mentions, that the mutual instruction system has been admitted by authority into the general hospital, and two of the nuns, after being initiated into the method, are to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, to the children.

In Geneva, a proposition has lately been made in the sovereign council, for the establishment of a school for the education of teachers on the system of mutual instruction; and in Russia the government has directed its attention to the education of the lower classes. An ukase of the Emperor, addressed to the Senate, has laid the foundation of a central institution for teachers in the capital, the express object of which is to increase the number of professors for elementary instruction, and to disseminate the benefits of useful knowledge in all classes. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Cheap Editions.—Mr. E. Littell, of Philadelphia, intends, should the plan meet with sufficient encouragement, to publish a series of practical works of high character, at low prices. We have before us, as specimens, Bishop Beveridge's *Private Thoughts*, (75 cents per copy), and Porteus' *Lectures on Matthew*, (80 cents per copy), printed on good paper, with a fair type, and well bound in boards, with cloth backs. For aught we can see, they are as good for all useful purposes, as more expensive editions; and for the sake of all who, from choice or necessity, study economy in their purchases of valuable books, we hope the experiment will succeed.—*N. Y. Obs.*

The celebrated Orrery, constructed by Rittenhouse about sixty years ago, is still in existence in Philadelphia. It has recently been repaired by Mr. Roberts, the principal of the Quaker Academy, who says that it will show the motions of the planets for two thousand years to come, without any material variation from the most correct table.

J. A. Burtus, New-York, has published "Lines occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Henry J. Feltus, with Notes, biographical and explanatory. By a Friend" pp. 80, 8vo.

A pamphlet of 102 pages 8vo. entitled "Remarks on Liberty of Conscience, Human Creeds, and Theological Schools, suggested by the facts of a recent case, (that of Mr. Van Dyck), by a Layman of the Reformed Dutch Church," has just been issued from the press of the Messrs. Harpers, New-York.

The State Medical Society at their late session adopted the following, as prize questions for the year 1830. The premium for each is $50:—

1. The history, preparation, and medical use of iodine.
2. The nature, symptoms, causes and treatment of delirium tremens, illustrated by cases.

A writer in the Baltimore Gazette states, that during the last week, he had discovered on the sun's disc, a large and more numerous collection of spots, in close proximity, than he had ever before seen.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	137 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	7 1-4a8	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	35a37
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	75a80
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a85
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 00a9 50
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	7 00a7 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	13a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	7 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 00a	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 25a8 50	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 00a3 12	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	30a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	40a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 05
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a24

AGENTS

FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone
Antwerp, Dr C. Preston
Augusta, Gen J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq
Auburn, Palmer Holley
Aurora, Simeon Benedict
Boonville, William Sippell
Brownville, J. Ballard
Burlington, Silas Maynerd
Canton, Asa Conkey
Cape-Vincent, R. T. Lee
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury
Camillus, S. Robbins
Champion, Rev N. Dutton
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr S. Hastings, Jr
Constable, S. Wyman
Constantia, Rev C. Lewis
DeKalb, G. Townsley, P. M
Delphi, M. B. Slocum
Detroit, E. P. Hastings
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery
Elbridge, Nath'l Munro
Evans' Mills, C. W. Candee
Exeter, Rev Mr Storrs
Fairfield, A. P. Cumings
Fall-Creek, Dr N. Branch and Dea A. Sears
Fredonia, P. Wells
Fayetteville, J. McVickar
Ft. Covington, J. Parkhurst
Geneseo, Truman Hastings
Geneva, Horace Hastings
Governeur, H. D. Smith
Guilford, Dea S. Jewell
Granville, Z. R. Shipherd
Hamilton, Jason Olds
Harpersville, Azor Smith
Henderson, A. Atherton
Homer, J. Searl
Hopkinton, A. Warner
Ithaca, Daniel L. Bishop
Jamesville, I. W. Brewster
King's Ferry, S. Chadwick
Lee, S. Mead
Lima, Rev J. Barnard
Lowville, P. Abbott
Manlius, H. W. Ewers
Madrid, Rev J. Hurlburt
Mexico, W. Mitchell
Morrisville, Pond & Knox
New-Haven, C. R. Wells
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody
Newark, J. C. Kanouse.
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L. Wilcox
Norfolk, Erastus Hall
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley
Onondaga Hollow, Rev W. Thatcher
Oswego, W. S. Maynard
Oxbow, Rev J. Sanford
Paris, T. Simmons
Palatine, J. Nellis
Palmyra, Rev A E Campbell
PennYan, Ira Gould
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford
Port-Gibson, James Field
Pompey, E. Wells
Potsdam, S. Raymond
Parishville, Joel Potter
Prattsburgh, J. W. Hopkins
Richland, S. Meacham
Rodman, H. C. Strong
Rome, Norman Seymour
Rutland, Rev A. W. Platt, & Amos Mallary
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp
Salina, Dr A. S. Ball
Smithville, R. Pearson
Stockholm, L. Pettibone
Stowes Sq. Rev Mr Crandall
Sullivan, Dr J. Kennedy
Sherburne, William Avery
Syracuse, G. W. Hickcox
Stephentown, Mr Beach
Taberg, William Firman
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith, P. M.
Trenton, Dea Younglove
Troy, Dr A. Robbins
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings
Vernon, J. Patten & J. King
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark
Verona, Rev I. Brainard
Volney, Rev A. Caldwell
Watertown, Silas Clark
Western, G. Brayton, Esq
Westford, Charles Maxon
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb
Whitesboro', Rev J. Frost
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy.
Weedsport, Col O. Rude

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb d	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton	do
Newburgh*	do	All others	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County	1-2
Catskill	do	Delaware County	do
Troy	do	Reading	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York	1
Mohawk	do	Pittsburgh	do
Geneva	5-8	Gettysburgh	do
Utica	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Carlisle	do
Auburn	do	Lancaster	do
Ontario	do	Greensburgh	5
Central	do	Brownville	do
Chenango	do	Silver-Lake	25
Rochester	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara	broken	Snowhill	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Greene county	do	Cumberland	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter	10	*Georgia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Bridgeport	do	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Thames	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Nashville	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC.

HASTINGS & TRACY continue to publish Adams' New Arithmetic, (the best work of the kind in use), and can supply booksellers and individuals, in any quantity, and on as good terms as they can be procured from the proprietor of the copy-right. This work combines all the advantages to be derived from the inductive and synthetic mode of instruction. The School Commissioners of the state of Vermont, appointed by the Legislature, have recommended and prescribed it to be used in all the town schools in that state.

The following recommendations of this work have been recently given:—

Lancastrian School, New-Haven, Jan. 17, 1829.

The examination of Dr. Adams' New Arithmetic has given me much satisfaction. The analytic and synthetic methods of teaching are happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full; and the supplement annexed to each rule, will answer the purpose of a review, and serve to fix in the memory the principles. It will, I think, be found, particularly applicable to the wants of private students, as well as schools. J. STOWELL.

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also for sale, the Literary and Scientific CLASS-BOOK, a work which is extensively used in the schools of New-England, and is much approved of by the instructors of schools into which it has been introduced in this state. The work is highly recommended in the North-American Review, the U. States Literary Gazette, the Journal of Education, and by a great number of private gentlemen.

They also publish DABOLL's ARITHMETIC, a work which has been long and extensively used in our common schools, and is too well known to require recommendation; which they can also furnish to booksellers and others on the lowest terms.

Utica, Feb. 10, 1829.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec. 23, 1828.* 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Oneida, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HIRAM ROSE, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 13th day of February, 1829.

7w8 HIRAM ROSE, *Insolvent.*

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

WESTERN LETTERS

JUST published, and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY—WESTERN LETTERS, written during a Tour through the Western and Southern States, in 1825, '26, & '27; beginning at Fort-Harrison, and terminating at New-Orleans: By AARON TEAL. Price 25 cents. *Utica, Jan. 20, 1829.*

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 58, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS' Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.